

## TARIFF COMMISSION IS NOW DEMANDED

Convention Will Send Request to Congress.

### RESOLUTIONS ARE PRESENTED

Draft Is Completed and Strong Appeal Is Set Forth for Appointment of Commission—Fight to Be Waged Throughout Country—Effort Bent Toward Changing System.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17.—The most important work of the tariff commission convention to-day was done in the committee rooms at the hotel rather than in the convention hall. The men who are to manage the campaign for the commission ably assisted themselves during most of the day, getting down to the details of framing resolutions and discussing methods to be pursued after the convention adjourns.

The resolutions commission was at work all day and it is said that the report will cover every branch of the subject of tariff legislation and make a strong appeal for the appointment of a commission.

Just before adjournment this afternoon, it was decided to hold a night session to consider the report of the committee on resolutions, its work having been completed earlier than expected. The following recommendations were made:

"The demand from Congress for the equal benefit of all classes of the people and in the name of all American industry, the immediate creation of a permanent tariff commission for the following purposes and ends, through Congressional action, viz:

"1. The collecting and intelligent, thorough, and unprejudiced study of tariff facts.

"2. The development and enlargements of our foreign trade.

"3. The accomplishment of this by reciprocal trade agreements, based on maximum and minimum schedules.

"4. The adjustment of the tariff schedules so that they shall affect all interests equitably.

"5. The fixing of the rates of duty to be paid on imports from any foreign country within the limits of the maximum and minimum rates established by Congress under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by or under the direction of the President in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by the means favored by sections 3 and 4 of the Dingley law. We urge that prior to the passing of a bill creating such a commission, Congress, during its special session about to be called, shall prepare and adopt a revised tariff completely and accurately adjusted to present conditions."

Will Adjourn To-day.

The work of the convention will probably be ended to-morrow night. Chairman Van Clieve to-day said that it would probably adjourn at that time. John Barrett, representative of the South American republics, is the billed headliner for to-morrow morning's session.

The first speaker of to-day's session was John M. Stahl, of Chicago, president of the National Farmers' Congress. Mr. Stahl delivered a most effective endorsement of the movement for a tariff commission.

Senator Beveridge received an enthusiastic reception, and when he said "within four months a new tariff will have been made, and it will be the best tariff created without the aid of a tariff commission," the convention reached the climax of enthusiasm in long applause. Senator Beveridge said:

"Within less than four months a new tariff will have been made. I hope and believe it will be the best tariff that Congress ever has constructed. It will be historic in that it will be the last American tariff created without the aid of a tariff commission—a commission to get facts and make classifications for Congress; and not to fix duties, which is the exclusive business of Congress."

### Asks Prompt Action.

Immediate revision must not be delayed until a tariff commission is created and has made necessary investigations and arranged scientific classifications. That would require at least two years, and ought to take a longer period. So, for the last time, we must have a tariff bill in the old way. But that shall be the last tariff thus built, we soon must provide a commission of tariff experts. The present emergency never must be faced again.

A permanent tariff commission is inevitable, because committees of Congress cannot do the work. These committees attempt to find out the facts by holding "hearings." At these "hearings," crowds of men representing various industries, desirous of special rates of duty, jam the committee rooms. Each one of them is carefully prepared upon his own particular business—of necessity he is far better prepared than the whole committee put together. Very few witnesses appear before the committee representing the great body of consumers.

"We who are demanding an American tariff commission are asking only a commission which shall find out and digest the facts and make scientific classifications and report both to Congress, so that Congress may have all this preparatory work done when Congress goes to its legitimate work of fixing tariff duties and determining tariff policies."

### Called to Attention.

Charles P. McNeil, United States Commissioner of Labor, who was on this morning's programme, was not present, owing to illness.

Representative W. A. Cullop, who was on the morning's programme, did not speak. His speech had been the subject of debate among officials of the convention. Mr. Cullop is said to have expressed the belief that tariff revision was a subject for Congress, instead of a commission. As a result, Mr. Cullop was not invited to the platform.

That the South is rapidly changing its ideas on the tariff question, favoring protection instead of free trade, was the declaration made by Representative Randall.

Discussing the Southern farmers' interest in a tariff commission, Mr. Randall urged the convention to secure a non-partisan business commission, which will help to remove the tariff problem from party politics.

### South Changes Opinion.

"Being a citizen of Louisiana," said Mr. Randall, "which has so many protected industries—sugar, rice, lumber, etc.—I cannot help leaning somewhat to that side, and in my opinion the whole South is rapidly changing its ideas on this subject."

"Lincoln once said: 'I don't know much about political economy, but I know that when we purchase a ton of steel rails from Great Britain we get the rails and Great Britain gets the money, and when we produce the rails from our own mines and in our own mills we have both the money and the rails.' Now, surely the latter condition is much better

than the former, and it seems right and proper to assist in procuring and maintaining it by wise tariff enactments whenever possible."

Mr. Randall declared that great abuses have crept into the tariff, and that many radical changes in the tariff law are necessary. "It is most unfortunate," he declared, "that this great question, which concerns so vitally the welfare of our nation, should ever have been a partisan one, and policies and schedules should have been adopted in many cases for political effect rather than for economic reasons."

### LONGFELLOW'S LETTERS SOLD.

Unpublished Documents Written by Poet Bring \$5,100.

New York, Feb. 17.—A collection of more than 500 letters and thirty-seven postal cards written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to George W. Greene, most of which have never been published, were sold to-day to C. E. Goodspeed, of Boston, who was buying for a collector in that city.

The collection brought \$5,100. The articles were offered in part 1 of a collection of first editions owned by J. Chester Chamberlain, which was sold to-day and Tuesday in the Anderson Auction Company's rooms.

### TRAP FOR CONDUCTOR

Faces Prosecution Under Interstate Commerce Law.

Charged by Attorney for New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad with Collecting Fares from Passengers at Reduced Rates—Place and Imprisonment Provided.

New York, Feb. 17.—Charles R. Stocker, a conductor in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was arrested to-day on the charge of violating the provisions of the interstate-commerce act relating to discrimination in rates. The case is regarded by the government in the nature of a test, as it is the first of the kind brought under the act in question.

Stocker was arrested at the instance of the railroad company. William T. Quinn, attorney for the road, said to-day that Stocker had been suspected for some time for collecting from certain passengers, apparently known to him, fares less than the published rates between New York and Boston. Stocker's run is on the midnight express between the Hub and this city.

Agents on Case.

J. R. McMahon, chief of the New Haven's special agents, was put on the case and sent out to trap the enterprising conductor, who not only collected the cash for the reduced rate, but kept for his own use the money thus taken in. At the same time McMahon notified the Interstate Commerce Commission at Boston of the case, and sent on to Boston a special agent of his own, named Will L. Lloyd.

Lloyd and the two men sent by the road boarded the midnight express at New York on February 14 last. Lloyd kept apart from the other two men and paid a full cash fare of \$4.50, while the other two men got through to this city not only for the reduced price of \$3.40, but also with two tickets in hand. The 14 was for the passage of both.

Clearly Within Act.

There was considerable speculation to-day among Federal lawyers and others as to whether an individual could be charged with discrimination in rates when in the employ of a corporation, but Stocker's offense comes clearly within section 19 of the interstate-commerce act. Under it a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment for two years is provided for a person convicted of Stocker's alleged offense.

Stocker was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this afternoon and held in \$100 bail for examination Friday. In default of bail he was taken to the Tombs.

### POLICE BATTLE WITH CROWD

Riot in New York Street Lasts More Than an Hour.

Cry that Woman Was Struck Is the Cause—Officers Are Severely Bruised in the Conflict.

New York, Feb. 17.—In a riot between a dozen policemen and a crowd of 1,500 on 102d street, near Second avenue, this afternoon, fifty persons were severely beaten, and a number of women were trampled upon and bruised.

More than 300 women took part in the riot, which lasted for more than an hour. At the end of that time the policemen who figured in it presented a sorry appearance. Their faces were bruised and their clothes and caps torn. Four women and two men were arrested.

The trouble was due to a disturbance raised by Mrs. Fannie Goldman, the wife of Harry Goldman, who has a vegetable stand in front of 330 East 102d street. The woman was arrested by police for obstructing the sidewalk.

Mrs. Goldman promptly fell to the pavement and began to scream. The street was filled with men and women, and a cry was raised that Mrs. Goldman had struck Mrs. Goldman. Israel Lowenthal, who has a laundry, ran outside and, with other men, carried Mrs. Goldman into his laundry.

The police tried to get into the laundry to have Mrs. Goldman taken to the hospital, fearing she had been badly hurt, but Lowenthal would not let them. "Save me from the police," Lowenthal yelled to the crowd, and an attack on the police at once began with the above result.

Old R. & O. Employee Dead.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 17.—John Friskey, a retired employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died at his home here, aged seventy-three years. He was a native of Martinsburg, W. Va. When he was put on the retired list he worked in the shops in Cumberland. His body was taken to Martinsburg, W. Va., for interment.

### A Valuable Tonic.

To-Kalon "OLD STOCK PORT" is a splendid tonic and strength-giver. It is the ideal wine for the typhoid convalescent. 75 cents bottle, \$2.50 gallon.

TO-KALON WINE CO.

'Phone No. 998. 614 14th St. N. W.

## GARMENTS IN COURT

Blood Stains on Carmack's Clothing in Evidence.

### FIVE WOMEN ARE WITNESSES

Widow of slain Senator Present at Cooper's Trial Part of Time—Testimony Given that Col. Cooper Said Carmack Was as Likely to Get Killed as He Was—Court Room Crowded.

Nashville, Feb. 17.—The blood-stained garments worn by ex-Senator E. W. Carmack when he was shot and killed on the afternoon of November 3, 1898, were exhibited in court to-day during the trial of Col. D. E. Cooper, R. J. Cooper, and John D. Sharp, who are charged with his murder. Throughout the morning and afternoon sessions the court room was filled with spectators. In accordance with the rule, no one was allowed to enter unless there was a vacant seat.

Mrs. Carmack, widow of the ex-Senator, was present in the morning, but was not in court when the clothing of her husband was produced.

Subsequent to the inspection by the jury, the articles were placed in a receptacle, and, together with two or three bullets found in the body, were given into the custody of the clerk of the court.

Five women were the witnesses stand to-day—Miss Daisy Lee, Miss Mary Skeffington, Miss Theresa McKee, Miss Lizzie Fort, and Miss Donnie Braxton.

Heard Cooper Swear.

Miss Lee is a stenographer in the office of James C. Bradford, brother-in-law of Col. Cooper, and one of the attorneys for defense. She has known Col. Cooper and his son for several years and testified that on the day of the tragedy she had seen the two Cooper men in the office of Miss Lee. She said that she heard Col. Cooper speaking to his son, and that he said in the course of his expressions: "He has no right to use my name," and "I have a right to protect myself."

Col. Cooper appeared to be very much agitated and much of his language was profane.

W. G. Jones, connected with an undertaker's firm, was one of the leading witnesses of the day. He said that when the body was being prepared three wounds were found, one in the left arm, another in the left breast, and the third in the back of the neck, the bullet coming out under the tongue, a little to the right.

Miss Donnie Braxton, who is employed at the residence of Dr. L. E. Burch, son-in-law of Col. Cooper, said that on the morning of the shooting she heard Col. Cooper speaking with Mrs. Burch. "The latter said: 'He will kill you, papa.'"

To this Col. Cooper replied: "He's liable to get killed as I am."

### EDITOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

"Pop" Haight, Yale Graduate, Found with Throat Cut.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17.—Frederick R. Haight, city editor of the New Haven Evening Register and a graduate from Yale in 1901, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat. His body was found by one of the Yale janitors not far from the Phelps Hall gateway, in College street.

"Pop" Haight, as he was called by his friends, was twenty-nine years old, and was a native of Hartford, Conn., and had been in newspaper work for five years.

### GAVE ROOSEVELT A RUG.

Persian Creation Valued at \$50,000. America Is Liked.

W. H. Topkayan, of Armenia, yesterday presented President Roosevelt with a Persian rug, valued at \$50,000. It measured four and one-half by six and one-half feet, and is studded with diamonds.

Mr. Roosevelt thanked him, and then conversed in French with the donor. Mr. Topkayan explained that the gift represented an expression of good feeling for the American people.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1903. 3 p. m. Another depression has moved down the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains and is central to-night over Western Canada. It has thus far caused much snow in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, and rains also continued generally over the Plains States west of the Rocky Mountains. There were also light snows Tuesday night from the Ohio Valley and lower Lake region. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

It will be warmer Thursday east of the Mississippi River, except in New England, and warmer Friday in the Atlantic States. It will be somewhat colder Thursday in the Rocky Mountain region, the Northwest, and the western portion of the Plains States, and on Friday in the central valleys and the southern upper Lake and western lower Lake regions.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate west to north winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, mouth of the Columbia River, and at Marshall.

### Local Temperature.

At midnight, 32.4 a. m., 30.4 a. m., 31.5 a. m., 32.4 a. m., 33.2 a. m., 34.1 a. m., 35.0 a. m., 35.9 a. m., 36.8 a. m., 37.7 a. m., 38.6 a. m., 39.5 a. m., 40.4 a. m., 41.3 a. m., 42.2 a. m., 43.1 a. m., 44.0 a. m., 44.9 a. m., 45.8 a. m., 46.7 a. m., 47.6 a. m., 48.5 a. m., 49.4 a. m., 50.3 a. m., 51.2 a. m., 52.1 a. m., 53.0 a. m., 53.9 a. m., 54.8 a. m., 55.7 a. m., 56.6 a. m., 57.5 a. m., 58.4 a. m., 59.3 a. m., 60.2 a. m., 61.1 a. m., 62.0 a. m., 62.9 a. m., 63.8 a. m., 64.7 a. m., 65.6 a. m., 66.5 a. m., 67.4 a. m., 68.3 a. m., 69.2 a. m., 70.1 a. m., 71.0 a. m., 71.9 a. m., 72.8 a. m., 73.7 a. m., 74.6 a. m., 75.5 a. m., 76.4 a. m., 77.3 a. m., 78.2 a. m., 79.1 a. m., 80.0 a. m., 80.9 a. m., 81.8 a. m., 82.7 a. m., 83.6 a. m., 84.5 a. m., 85.4 a. m., 86.3 a. m., 87.2 a. m., 88.1 a. m., 89.0 a. m., 89.9 a. m., 90.8 a. m., 91.7 a. m., 92.6 a. m., 93.5 a. m., 94.4 a. m., 95.3 a. m., 96.2 a. m., 97.1 a. m., 98.0 a. m., 98.9 a. m., 99.8 a. m., 100.7 a. m., 101.6 a. m., 102.5 a. m., 103.4 a. m., 104.3 a. m., 105.2 a. m., 106.1 a. m., 107.0 a. m., 107.9 a. m., 108.8 a. m., 109.7 a. m., 110.6 a. m., 111.5 a. m., 112.4 a. m., 113.3 a. m., 114.2 a. m., 115.1 a. m., 116.0 a. m., 116.9 a. m., 117.8 a. m., 118.7 a. m., 119.6 a. m., 120.5 a. m., 121.4 a. m., 122.3 a. m., 123.2 a. m., 124.1 a. m., 125.0 a. m., 125.9 a. m., 126.8 a. m., 127.7 a. m., 128.6 a. m., 129.5 a. m., 130.4 a. m., 131.3 a. m., 132.2 a. m., 133.1 a. m., 134.0 a. m., 134.9 a. m., 135.8 a. m., 136.7 a. m., 137.6 a. m., 138.5 a. m., 139.4 a. m., 140.3 a. m., 141.2 a. m., 142.1 a. m., 143.0 a. m., 143.9 a. m., 144.8 a. m., 145.7 a. m., 146.6 a. m., 147.5 a. m., 148.4 a. m., 149.3 a. m., 150.2 a. m., 151.1 a. m., 152.0 a. m., 152.9 a. m., 153.8 a. m., 154.7 a. m., 155.6 a. m., 156.5 a. m., 157.4 a. m., 158.3 a. m., 159.2 a. m., 160.1 a. m., 161.0 a. m., 161.9 a. m., 162.8 a. m., 163.7 a. m., 164.6 a. m., 165.5 a. m., 166.4 a. m., 167.3 a. m., 168.2 a. m., 169.1 a. m., 170.0 a. m., 170.9 a. m., 171.8 a. m., 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